

### REMARKS

The examiner has requested that the Abstract amended in applicant's November 30, 2005, Amendment in Reply to the Action of September 30, 2005 (hereinafter "previous Amendment in Reply") appear on a separate sheet of paper. Attached herewith is the Abstract. The previously made amendments to the Abstract are also presented above, for the examiner's convenience.

Applicant amended the page 10, line 27 of the specification to remove the errant word "that". Applicant thanks the examiner for pointing out the typographical error.

With respect to the examiner's request to replace the reference numeral 16b with 26b on page 3, line 9 of the specification, applicant notes that this amendment was presented in applicant's previous Amendment in Reply. These previously presented amendments are provided above, for the examiner's convenience.

Additionally, attached herewith are the replacement drawing sheets that include the amendments to the drawings previously indicated. Also attached herewith, for the examiner's convenience, are copies of the annotated drawing sheets that were filed on November 30, 2005. The description of the amendments to the drawings, which was submitted in the previous Amendment in Reply is also provided above for the examiner's convenience.

Further, as requested by the examiner, applicant amended claim 7 to remove the second occurrence of word "breakpoint" appearing in the last line of the claim.

The examiner maintained his rejections of claims 1-6, 8-10, 20-25 and 27-29 under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,058,465 to Nguyen.

The examiner also maintained his rejections of claims 1-6, 8-9, 20-25 and 27-28 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by "IA-64 Application Developer's Architecture Guide", May 1999 (hereinafter "Intel").

Additionally, the examiner rejected claims 11-19 and 30-38 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Nguyen, and rejected claims 10-19, and 29-38 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Intel. The examiner further rejected claims 7 and 26 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Intel in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,145, 123 to Torrey et al.

Specifically, in response to applicant's previous Amendment in Reply, the examiner stated:

57. Applicant argues the novelty/rejection of claim 1 on pages 14-15 of the remarks, in substance that:

"Nowhere, however, does Nguyen disclose that any bits of the VCSR register correspond to particular threads. Therefore, Nguyen neither discloses nor suggests loading data, using the VCHGCR instruction or otherwise, to selected bits according to a processing thread number, as required by applicant's independent claim 1."

"However, nowhere does Intel disclose that data is loaded into selected bits of any register according to a processing thread number."

58. These arguments are not found persuasive for the following reasons:

a) Regarding the first argument, every instruction causes some action to occur according to a processing thread number. If thread 1 wants specific data to be loaded into a register, then data is loaded into a register according to thread 1 (thread 1 determines the data to be written). Likewise, if thread 5 wants specific data to be loaded into a register, then that data is loaded according to thread 5 (thread 5 determines everything).

b) Regarding the second argument, the examiner asserts that applicant is reading the claim too narrowly. Applicant has not defined what a thread number is within the claims. Therefore, a thread number could simply be any number associated with a thread. For instance, in Intel, the thread number is the shift amount in a thread's shift instruction. It is a number associated with a thread. And, data is loaded by a shift instruction according to the shift amount (thread number). Applicant must further define thread number to overcome the Intel prior art. (Office Action, pages 16-17)

Applicant amended independent claim 1 to clarify that the processing thread number is the number that identifies a corresponding processing thread, and to clarify that bit positions selected in a register are selected according to the processing thread number. Applicant similarly amended independent claim 20, and also amended claims 7 and 26 to replace the word "bits" with "bit positions". As explained in the originally filed application:

**The "inter\_thd\_sig" field represents a thread number (0-23) of the thread to be signaled.**

**The 10-bit immediate data supplied with the instruction is shifted in two segments to the appropriate fields. Bits 6 through 0 are shifted left by an amount equal to the thread number writing the data (page 11, lines 4-8).**

Thus, which particular bit positions of a register (e.g., a control and status register) are loaded with the received data depends on the particular processing thread number.

In contrast, as explained in applicant's previous Amendment in Reply, Nguyen describes a vector processor architecture having vector registers, and corresponding instructions to manipulate operands associated with the vector registers (Abstract). Nguyen's processing architecture uses a vector processor 120 that includes a control register, called VCSR, to control the operation of the processor, and more generally the operation of the processing core 100 (see, for example, col. 5, lines 9-17, and Tables C.4 and C.5 at cols. 27 and 28).

As shown in Table C.5, the VCSR register is a 32-bit register whose various bits enable selection of various processing modes and options. For example, the CBANK bit indicates which of the processor's two 32-vector register banks are to be used. If the CBANK is set to 1, bank 1 of the vector-registers is selected, whereas if the CBANK bit is cleared (i.e., it is 0), vector-register bank 0 is selected (col. 5, lines 9-12, and col. 28, lines 16-18). As Nguyen discloses, a user can select particular modes of processor operation using Change Vector Register Instruction (VCHGCR) to set those bits that correspond to the desired modes of operation (col. 91-92).

But none of the bits of the VCSR register correspond to specific threads. Therefore, the bit positions of the VCSR register are not selected in accordance with which thread is processing, and thus those bit positions are not selected in accordance with the processing thread number that identifies the processing thread. Accordingly, Nguyen neither discloses nor suggests "receiving data in a processing thread identified by a processing thread number; selecting bit positions of a register according to the processing thread number; and loading the data into the selected bit positions of the register," as required by applicant's independent claim 1.

As also explained in applicant's previous Amendment in Reply, Intel describes an instruction set for the IA-64 processing architecture. One instruction used for in IA-64 architecture is the Shift Left ("*shl*") instruction. As explained in Intel's page 7-165, execution of the "*shl*" instruction causes the value stored in source register  $r_2$  to be left shifted by an amount specified by register  $r_3$ , or alternatively by a numerical value specified as a parameter of the

instruction. Bit positions vacated by the shifted value in register  $r_2$  are filled with zeros. The shifted value in register  $r_2$  is then loaded into a specified target register  $r_1$  (as indicated by one of the parameters of the *shl* instruction). Although the IA-64 supports multiple thread execution, the use of threads does not affect the operation of the *shl*, or for that matter the other instructions referred to by the examiner on Intel's page C-23.

The examiner contends that "[a]pplicant has not defined what a thread number is within the claims. Therefore, a thread number could simply be any number associated with a thread. For instance, in Intel, the thread number is the shift amount in a thread's shift instruction. It is a number associated with a thread." (Office Action, page 16, paragraph 58(b)). However, claim 1 recites that the thread number is the number that identifies the thread. Applicant's processing thread number is different from the instruction's shift operand, described in the Intel reference, which specifies the extent of the shift to be performed by the instruction.

Thus, Intel does not disclose or suggest "receiving data in a processing thread identified by a processing thread number; selecting bit positions of a register according to the processing thread number; and loading the data into the selected bit positions of the register," as required by applicant's independent claim 1.

Since neither Nguyen nor Intel discloses or suggests, alone or in combination at least the features of "receiving data in a processing thread identified by a processing thread number; selecting bit positions of a register according to the processing thread number; and loading the data into the selected bit positions of the register," applicant's independent claim 1 is patentable over the art cited by the examiner. Claims 2-19 depend from independent claim 1 and are therefore patentable for at least the same reasons as independent claim 1.

Independent claim 20 recites the features of "receive data in a processing thread identified by a processing thread number; select bit positions of a register according to the processing thread number; and load the data into the selected bit positions of the register." For reasons similar to those provided with respect to independent claim 1, at least these features are not disclosed by the cited art. Accordingly, independent claim 20 is patentable over the cited art.

Claims 21-38 depend from independent claim 20 and are therefore patentable for at least the same reasons as independent claim 20.

In view of the foregoing remarks, applicant respectfully submits that the application is in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested at the examiner's earliest convenience.

It is believed that all the rejections and/or objections raised by the examiner have been addressed.

All of the dependent claims are patentable for at least the reasons for which the claims on which they depend are patentable.

Canceled claims, if any, have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Any circumstance in which the applicant has (a) addressed certain comments of the examiner does not mean that the applicant concedes other comments of the examiner, (b) made arguments for the patentability of some claims does not mean that there are not other good reasons for patentability of those claims and other claims, or (c) amended or canceled a claim does not mean that the applicant concedes any of the examiner's positions with respect to that claim or other claims.

No fee is believed due. Please apply any charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050, referencing attorney docket 10559-308US1.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: April 24, 2006

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